

Approved For Release 2003/05/28 : CIA-RDP86T00608R000600020049-2

Cambodia Cultivated Area and Agricultural Production by Main Crops 1/

			_	_			
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	<u>1974/75</u> (Estimates)
Acreage (1,000 hectares)							
Paddy	2,427	2,458	1,880	1,571	818	570 ·	501
Maize	102	106	94	67	62 -	11	
Green beans	62	54	31	36	29	9	
Peanuts	22	23	16	17	14	1	
Sesame	14	16	15	11	10	2	
Tobacco	22	25	15	14	8		
Jute	8	14	3	6	5	3	
Cotton	6	12	1	• • • •	• • • •	••••	••••
Rubber (tapped)	43	48	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	••••
Production (1,000 tons)				٠			•
D. 11	0 500	$3,814^{\frac{2}{2}}$	2 722	2 3 2 2	0.50	e==	400
Paddy	2,503		2,732	2,138	953	655	493
Maize	118	137	121	80	73	15	• • • • •
Green beans	32	34	20	28	18	7	• • • •
Peanuts	. 26	23	17	24	14	1 -	• • • •
Sesame	9	11	10	8	6	2	• • • •
Tobacco	14	16	10	9	5	• • • •	• • • •
Jute	6	9	9	4	5	4	• • • •
Cotton	6	7	1				••••,
Rubber (processed)	51	52	13	1 .	8 .	22	143/

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Phnom Penh, Khmer Republic.

^{1.} All data are based on crop years beginning April 1, except for rubber which is on a

calendar year base.
The 1969-1970 crop has been the highest total recorded and is the result of increased mechanization in Battambang Province.

Actual production in first ten months of 1974.

North Victnam

based on indirect evidence such as reporting on weather, insect and disease problems, and press commentary on planting, fertilizing, weeding, and other agricultural activities.

Announcements by the regime on its output plans or performance are often internally inconsistent and misleading. Current estimates of North Vietnam's paddy output are shown in the tabulation below. In addition, secondary crops equivalent to about 600,000 tons of rice have been produced annually.

Year	Million Metric Tons
1970	4.5
1971	3.7
1972	4.6
1973	4.0
1974	4.6

North Vietnam's population currently amounts to about 24 million. An April 1974 census revealed a population of some 23.7 million, 50% higher than the 16 million counted in the 1960 census. The implied growth rate of about 3% annually, however, may overstate the actual rate because coverage in the recent census presumably was more complete than in the earlier one. A population growth rate of about 2.5% annually probably is a reasonable estimate.

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ACRICULTURE - POFESTRY - FISHERY

Agriculture remains the basis of the Republic of Vietnam's economy.

Over 3 rillion hectures are cultivated, of which 2,725,000 hectures are devoted to rice. Production in 1973 was estimated to be 6,300,000 tons of paddy (rice in the busk) roughly equivalent to 4,200,000 tons of rice.

If one includes all the needs of rice for feeding people and domestic animals such as chicken and pigs, for preparing rice cakes, moddles, vernicelli, spaghetti and other delicacies and for using a certain percentage of the grains as seeds, the average requirement per capita is 18 kilos per month. For a population of roughly 20 million in round figures the overall famual need would be: 18 kilos x 12 x 20,000,000 or 4,320,000 tons. Thus the Republic of Vietnam is about self-sufficient in rice. If the secondary crops such as corn, sweet potato, tapicca, peas, beans, etc... are also taken into consideration it can be said there is no real food-shortage if marketing, storage and distribution are well organized.

However due to the war situation, lack of proper storage and transportation facilities, uneven distribution and unscrupulous speculation and also partial seizure by North-Vietnamese Communist troops, the Republic of Vietnam still has to import some rice from the USA.

The Mekong Delta represents as in the past the most important rice basket of Vietnam. North Vietnam has always been food-deficient even in peace time and had to buy rice from the south which was also able to export rice abroad. In fact Vietnam was the third most important rice exporter after burma and Thailand.

At the present time the Mekong Delta has to supply Region I, Region II and Saigon. If, thanks partially to the Land Development and Hamiet building program, people in those areas go back to the land and resettle in LDHB sites and produce enough food for themselves and their families, by the same token the Mekong Delta will automatically have exportable rice surpluses.

The Land to the Tiller Law No 003/70 of 26 March 1970 led to a most sweeping and successful land reform which won over the peasant support to the Government, took the wind out of the sails of Communist propaganda and in some way increased production because the farmers become themselves land owners and put more heart in working their own lands.

Over 1,300,000 hectores of rice-paddies have been since then distributed to about 837,000 peasant families with proper ownership titles. 27.5 billion Vietnamese plasters have been paid to previous landlords as compensations.

About 48,000 Mentagnard families have also received 115,000 hectares with due land titles. Desides, 1,755,000 hectares have been reserved as Main Living Areas for Montagnard villages.

The superficies of rubber plantations which were 142,700 hectares in 1963 were reduced to 83,000 hectares in 1972 with the production dropping from 76,000 to 20,000 metric tens. It is still the second most important agricultural product.

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Other common crops are corn, sweet potato, manine or tapioca, pennut, soyabean, fruit trees, sugar cano, coconut and tobacco.

Great efforts have been devoted to developing water control projects, dams, reservoirs, dikes, irrigation canals, etc... In 1975 alone 2,100,355,000 Vietnamese pinsters were used for water control projects and over 47,000 hectares have benefitted from those projects and seen their crop yields increase.

There are besides about 3 million bectares of virgin and and 300,000 bectares of abandened land which could be cultivated and which are now partially used by the LDHB program.

Animal husbandry plays an important role. In 1972 it was reported there were 852,000 cows, 800,000 buffaloes, 4,200,000 pigs, 8,000 horses, 23,200,000 chicken and 18,170,000 ducks.

The trend is to combine big industrial farms with family animal hus; andry farms which can be practiced by every peasant facily at little co.: according to traditional methods.

The Central Highlands have extensive grasslands and thereby great potential for raising cattle.

Forests cover almost 6,000,000 hectares, and represent extremely important natural resources with about half million cubic meters of rimber exploited each year. Forest burning should be prevented and reforestation has already started especially in the province of Tuyen Duc.

Fishery resources are also abundant and their exploitation has been continually increasing from 410,000 metric tons in 1967 to 677,000 tons in 1972.

Under-raft fish breeding on the rivers especially has been fast expanding.

Fishing should be better regulated to protect young fish and high sea fishing should be developed by organizing Cooperatives and providing them with bigger and better equipped boats.

POOR ORIGINAL

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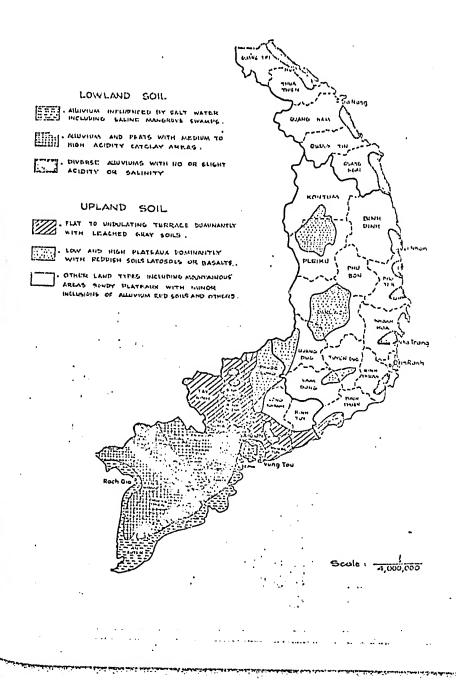
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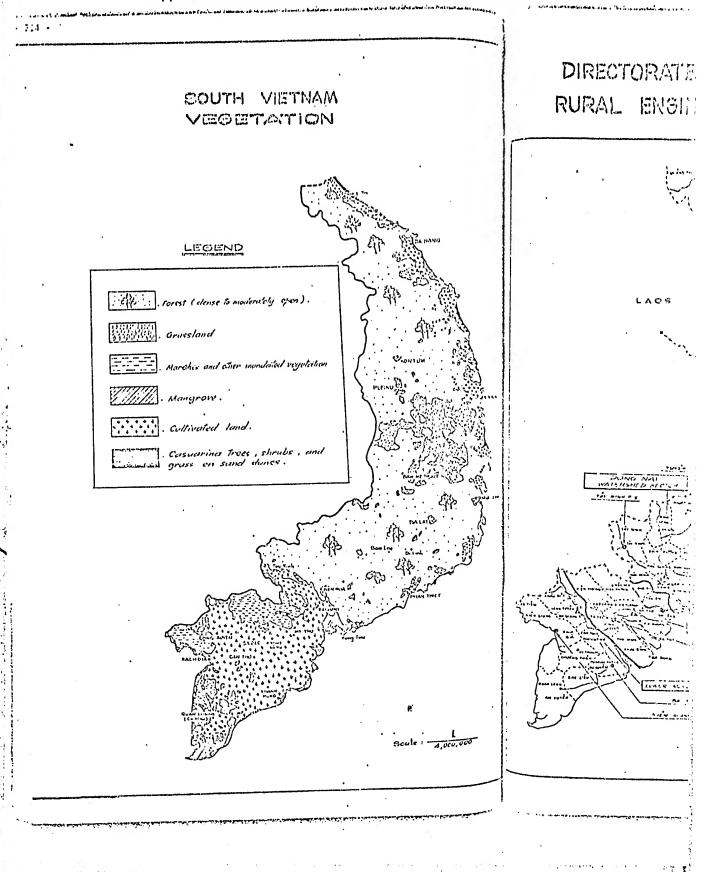
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MAJOR SOIL REGIONS



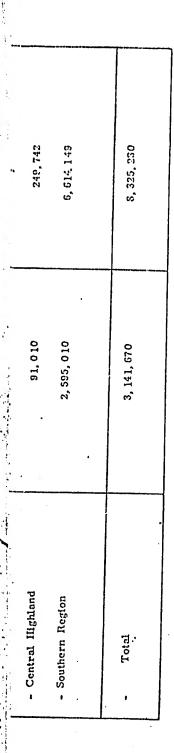


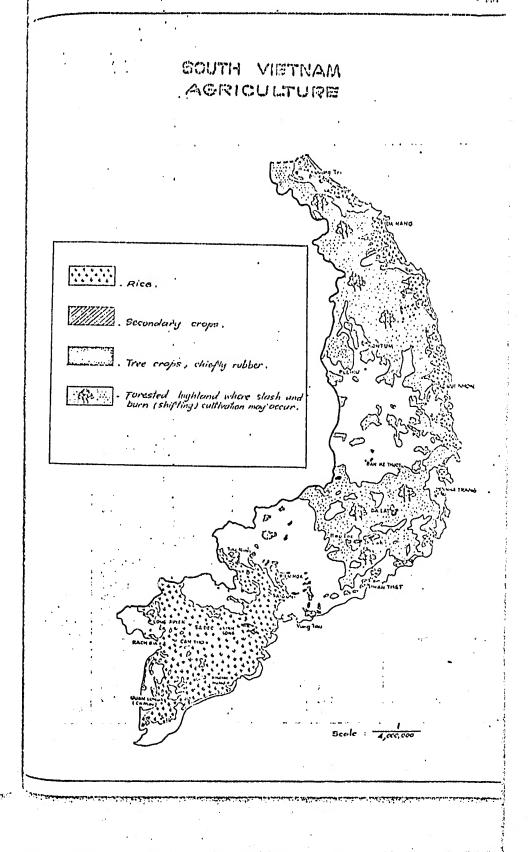
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AGRICULTURAL CROPS CULTIVATED AREA AND PRODUCTION BY REGION

1972

REGION	CULTIVATED AREA (HECTARES)	PRODUCTION (METRIC TONS)
- Central Lowland - Central Highland - Southern Region	455, 650 91, 010 2, 595, 010	1,461,339 249,742 6,614,149
- Total	3, 141, 670	8, 325, 230





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(F) GRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Crops: Cultivated area 1968 - 1972 (Hectares)

Agricultural

4.1.1

Сгорв	1968	1909	1370	1971	1 972
South Vietnam	2,807,415	2,837,950	2,919,428	3, 062, 902	J, 146, 67;
Food Crops					
Paddy (rice in		2			A
the husk)	2,303,800	2,430,000	2,510,700	2,623,800	2,700,23:
Corn	28,730	28, 585	28,640	31,000	35, 11.
Sweet Potato	34,520	34,850	32,860	33, 030	38, 223
Manioe	35, 130	32,150 200	30, 800 200	35,800 340	32,1:.
Potato Peanut	100 29,680	31, 295	30,240	. 34,400	35, 21;
Sov bean	7,820	6, 545	6,835	7,700	8, ?::
Mungo bean	21,405	16,330	16,600	17,800	13,7::
Vegetable	13,620	16,835	17,850	13,605	22,5::
Pineapple	4,540	4, 265	4, 475	4,800	4,1::
Banana	17,730	19,210	19,955	21,000	25, 111
Fruit tree	32, 340	32, 030	32,920	33,850	33, 21
Black Pepper	340	370	340	350	27:
Sesame	430	37.0	430	340	3;:
Yam bean	1,105	1,135	1,250	1,390	9:.
Water melon	4,510	3, 445	4,200	4, 600	3, 103
Other tuber	1, 155	1,350	1,400	1,250	1,433
Sorghum	-	-	978	14,077	30,9;;
Industrial Crops					
Kenaf	200	80	so	30	1;
Jute	560	250	250	130	111
Cotton	80	80	80	-	
Kapok	1,190	1,185	1,150	820	:: .
Ramie	5	5	5	-	
Rubber	105,730	104,950	105, 800	1 03, 200	83,
Tea	7,660	8,270	8,215	8,460	7. t 8. : :
Coffee	10,000	9,480	9,360	9,560 33,500	29, 3
Coconut Tobacco	29, 905 8, 100	32,935 8,270	32, 250 8, 525	8,650	9.4
	15, 265	11,670	11.620	12,600	12.4
Sugar cane	70	160	160	12,000	
Lacquer tree Cacao	60	50	50		•
	, ,	-			
Other Crops		_,_			17
Mulberry	655	540	340	200	
Areca nut	980	950	003	800	
•			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Сгорв		1 909		1
South Vietnam		6,190,67	o	0,8
Food crops				
Paddy (rice in				
the husk)		4,366,150	,	5,11
Corn		31,760		-,1
Sweet Potato	- 1	234,605		2:
Manioc	- 1	260, 190	۱ ۱	2:
Potato Peanut		2,000		
1	- 1	32, 055	-	3
Soy bean Mungo bean	- 1	7,465		
Vegetable		13,360		1
Pineapple		1 93, 055 34, 110	-	23
Banana		1 64, 055	ı	3
Fruit tree		221,880		18 21
Black pepper		410		21
Sesame		235	1	
Yam bean		5, 880	1	
Water melon		46,950		3;
Other tuber		10,225		11
Sorghum		-		
Industrial Crops				
Kenaf		200		
Jute	1	525		
Cotton Kapok		40		
Ramie		825		
Hubber	1	5		
Tea		34,000	1	27
Coffee	1	4,770 3,000		4
Coconut		110,703		3.
l'ebacco	1	7,620		98,
^{lugar} cane	ĺ	401,070	l	7, 321,
·acquer]	-	l	341,
Pacao		25		•
ther Crops				
'alberry		2,945		-
reca nut		665		2,

poor original

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TURKE PRODUCTION

is : Cultivated area

: 972 (Hectares)

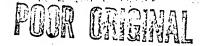
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19,955 21,000 10 32,920 33,800 10 340 350	22,51 4,4
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0 105,800 103,200	83,3
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(子) GRIGULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Crops: Production from 1968 to 1972

(Metric tons)

,		-			
Crops	1 9 6 8	1969	1 970	1 97 1	1 972
South Vietnam	6,190,670	6, 846, 785	7, 480, 500	8, 245, 840	8, 325, 230
Food crops					, , , , , , , ,
Paddy (rice in		1	1	[
the husk)	4,366,150	5,115,000	5, 71 5, 500	6, 324, 200	0,348,200
Corn	31,760	30, 535	31, 435	33,750	41,700
Sweet Potato	234,685	225, 560	219,750	230,000	240,533
Manioc	260, 190	233,485	215,710	270,000	247, 310
Polito	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,200	4,000
Peanut	32,055	34,410	32,185	37,000	36,920
Soy bean	7,405	5, ១៤5	7,455	8,400	6,400
Mungo bean Vegetable	13,360	11,690	11,095	13,000	13,800
Pineapple	193,055	234, 955	217,550	230, 155	294,000
Banana	3-1, 110	32,895	32,245	33,950	30,900
Fruit tree	164,065	, 183,700	204,095	215,400	248,000
Black popper	221,680	213,235	219,435	240,090	230,500
Sesame	235	435 · 210 ·	. 410	475	500
Yan bean	5, 680	G, 110	235	215	173
Water melon	46,950	35, 200	6, 220	9,030	3,850
Other tuber	1 0, 225	11, 265	42,000	40,000	37,500
Sorghum	10,550	11, 200	11,300	12,000	9,505
Induct to m	}	-	1,600	21,000	40,000
Industrial Crops			ļ		
Kenaf	200	80	80	20	100
Jute	525	250	250	1 35	130
Cotton	40	40	40		130
Kapok	825	8 15	810	720	610
Ranie	5	5	5		010
Rubber Tea	34,000	27,650	33,000	37,500	20,000
Collee	4,770	4,900	5, 545	5,800	5, 100
Coconut	3,000	3,550	3,925	4,400	3,900
Tohacco	110,705	98,545	118,450	125, 000	11 6, 300
ugar cane	7,620	7,790	8,420	8,600	8,800
Lacquer	401, 070	321,445	335,720	340, 500	331,000
Cacao	- ,,		٠ -	-	•
	25	25	25	-	•
other Crops	ł				`
dulberry	2,945	2,560	1,575	600	0.50
reca nut	665	420	435	650	850 720
	1	• V		030	120



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ACCO, SUBAR CAME ON TEAS OF FRODUCTION



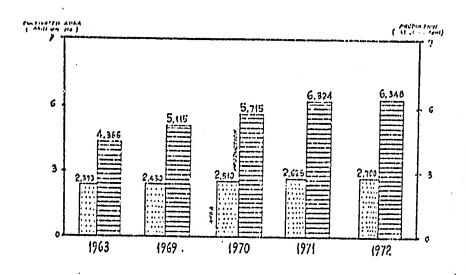
PADDY (Rice in the husk) : CULTIVATED AREA AND PRODUCTION

(1968 - 1972)

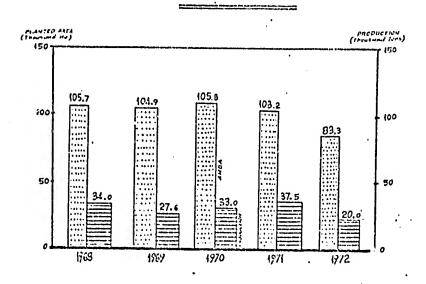
	PRODUCTION (METRIC TONS)		4, 365, 150	5, 115, 050	5, 715, 500	6, 324, 203	6, 348, 202	6,600,000	6,900,000
• .	CULTIVATED AREA (HECTARES)	•	2, 333, 800	2, 430, 030	2, 519, 700	2, 625, 300	2, 700, 000	2, 725, 000	
	YEAR		1968-59	02-6961	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75

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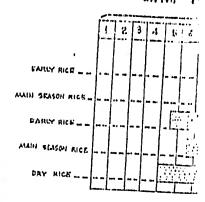
RICE PADDY CULTIVATED AREA & PRODUCTION, BY YEAR



RUBBER
PLANTED AREA & PRODUCTION, BY YEAR



RICE CROP CA



RICE CROP CAL

